

**Los Angeles  
Mining Review  
1911**

Volumes 29-30

A Scrapbook of Articles  
Primarily Pertaining to  
Southern California  
Mining Activity

Assembled by  
Alan Hensher

JAN 21 1911

SKIDOO MINES. 1-21-11

In spite of the fact that mill troubles resulted in the loss of 10 1/2 days during the month of December, the net profit from operations at the Skidoo Mines reached \$11,560.48, one of the best results yet achieved. Tonnage milled was 1155, with gross bullion production of \$19,517.75, and recovery by concentration was estimated at \$375. Development cost \$817.41 during the month and operation was charged with \$7,514.85.

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BAGDAD CHASE.

Supt. A. T. Johnson of the Bagdad Chase and Roosevelt mines, recently taken over by the Pacific Mines Corporation, writes the Barstow Printer: "We are operating with a small force on development work only, planning to open up the Roosevelt property and get below the old workings in the Bagdad property. We have about completed our test shipments of low grade ore, and after results are worked out a more definite plan can be decided upon. These test shipments have been made to the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co. at Humboldt, Ariz. At present no ore treatment has been contemplated, and it probably will not be for the present. The seven miles of railroad (broad gauge) from Ludlow to the camp has been put in good condition for any operation considered necessary."

FEB 15 '11 p 15  
RICH DEPOSITS AT MOJAVE.

**Vast Amount of Gold Uncovered in a  
Known District of San Bernardino  
County—Prominent Mining  
Men to Use Modern  
Methods.**

At last J. S. Garrison and his associates have made public the results of their years' of labor in the Mojave river section. Incidentally with the formation of the "Mojave Mines Incorporated" it is learned that one of the richest low grade ore properties in the remarkable mining history of California has been uncovered. As a result the eyes of the western mining world will now be turned in that direction.

Mr. Garrison, who has been prominently identified with successful gold mining in the west for over twenty years, has spent the last four years prospecting, sinking and testing various ore bodies in the district around Victorville and Oro Grande, acquired seven claims. These claims, which are all proven and cover an area of 140 acres, have been transferred to the Mojave Mines, Incorporated, a \$1,000,000 company, which will immediately put a mill of 40 stamps in operation. It is understood that this will later be increased to 100 stamps to care for the enormous body of ore in sight.

While the majority of the veins uncovered are moderately low grade, several tons running \$200 a ton have been out of shaft No. 7. With a 40-stamp mill crushing 200 tons a day at an actual cost for mining and milling of \$1.40 a ton, some idea of the enormous profits of the enterprise may be had. This serves to explain the interest excited by the facts which have come to the surface within the week. No definite information as to the character of the formation has been given out, but it is known that the ore zone has a width of over 600 feet, and that it is clearly defined from one end of the property to the other. The deposit like that of the famous Yellow Aster, which it resembles in many respects, is considered by engineers practically inexhaustible. This is true of the shafts which have been put down, and one other is now being sunk.

The natural richness and continuity of the vein assures the operators the greatest possible success and financial reward. Aside from the fact that the vein upon which the mine is situated is a half mile long and of sufficient richness and continuity to secure permanency in mining operations, the fact that the company has the benefit of the services of two of the best and most experienced practical mining men in the west to create and carry out the development plan, assures the greatest volume of profit possible. The hundreds of thousands of tons of rich ore in the Mojave mines will be taken out under the practical eyes of Messrs. Garrison and Wilson, acting as engineers and managers for the company, both of whom have spent nearly a quarter of a century developing the underground richness of the "Golden West."

Mr. Garrison has for years had large mining interests in Utah and

has had a broad experience in developing valuable properties in that state. He was interested with John Dern in the great Mercur mine which has made untold millions for those interested. Among other well known, successful patentees and developers of mines, Mr. Garrison has been associated with J. P. Gardner and H. B. Windsor, in the Clifton district of Utah, which has produced many paying properties. The owners of the Mojave are most fortunate in the matter of location. The property is within two and one-half miles of both the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads and is only three miles from the Mojave river. A pipe line is to be laid from the river to the mine to provide cheap water for amalgamation and other purposes. The mine is only 118 miles from Los Angeles and the two adjacent trans-continental railroads provide exceedingly cheap transportation. The operators are fortunate in having a large smelter near at hand, making for economical reduction of the concentrates and shipping ore. The property is also

out. The district has long been known to be a promising field for successful gold mining. If undertaken with a proper understanding of the demands of the situation, capital to carry into execution desirable plans and the observances of business rules and principles.

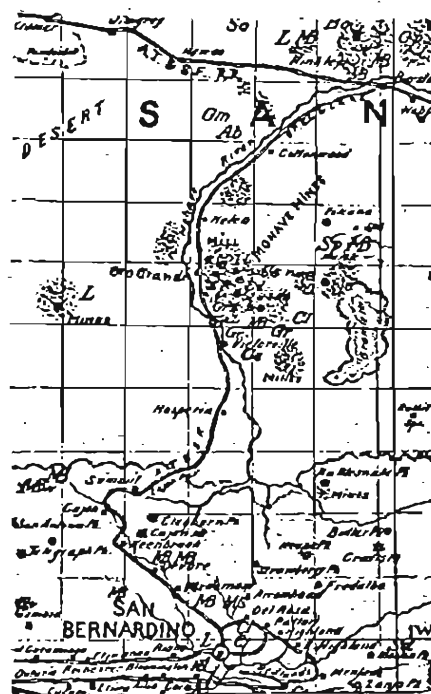
The structure of the gold district along the Mojave river is a material demonstration that the ore bodies are far deeper than our miners have yet reached. The discovery and proof of the vast richness of the Mojave property is due to the more than ordinary interest and ability exhibited by Messrs. Garrison and Wilson in prosecuting their labors in this field. With brains and capital they have demonstrated that underneath the surface of this mountainous region lies the wealth of ages which others have merely suspected was there.

MAR 11

3-11-11 p 14

**SKIDOO.**

Report of Skidoo Mines Company,  
month of January, 1911.  
Tons of ore milled, 1070. Time lost,  
12½ days.  
Value bullion produced ....\$14,635.67  
Costs:  
Development ....\$ 813.31  
Operation ..... 659.35 7,405.56  
Net profit for month..... 7,230.11  
GEO. MACK, Treas.



**MOJAVE MINES.**

Map of western part of San Bernardino County, showing location of this remarkable gold property.

within a stone's throw of the mills of the Standard Portland Cement Company, providing a cheap means of construction.

The gold is found in siliceous quartz, strongly impregnated with oxide and sulphide of iron, the latter carrying much free gold.

It is understood the property will be worked by the most modern methods known to mining science. Among other things it is planned to install a gas producer outfit to furnish compressed air and electricity for the mines. The lack of scientific mining and modern methods in this wonderful gold bearing area of San Bernardino County explains why the untold millions have not long since been taken

FEB 15 1911

APR 22 1911

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april 22, 1911

# NOBLE MINES.

Located on the hillsides, surrounding a beautiful little open space, plentifully decked with live oaks, on Pine Creek, 50 miles east of San Diego, is the property known as the Noble Mines.

This property has proven a veritable bonanza to its owner, Jack Noble, since its discovery by him twenty-three years ago, and has always been worked by him in a rather primitive manner.

The ore is free-milling to the extent of about 50 per cent of its contents and the owner has been satisfied with the 50 per cent saved by amalgamation, and has allowed the remaining half to be carried down the valley by the waters of Pine Creek, and with the amount he has saved he has invested in San Diego and Los Angeles real estate until he is now beyond the reach of want, and under no necessity of tackling further hardships in the mountains.

But all the profit to the owner has not been extracted from the gold-bearing veins of ore, not at all; the property has been under bond several times, and several payments have been made in good hard coin, and not only this, but the bonders have spent many thousands of dollars in development work and mine equipment; they have put in many hundred feet of water pipe-line to furnish power to the 5-stamp mill which they also installed; they took in pumping machinery, and gasoline hoists, and equiped an assay office etc., but even with a mill equipment of true vanners the owner has allowed his concentrates and tailings to go down the creek, contenting himself with what he scraped from the plates, and took from the trench of the Laue mill, which he retorted in a crude resort of his own manufacture.

But the mine has made him easy money; the strikes of high grade from one to six inches in thickness, assaying as high as \$10,000 per ton, having been opened up by open cuts, shallow tunnels, and surface pits.

I recently visited the property and the owner, on his knees with fingers for a pick, dug me out several pounds of rock, all of which was visibly alive with gold; it is really the greatest "poor man's" proposition I ever saw, as I am convinced that the owner can at any time with a few hours work, and with his knowledge of the high grade streaks, take out enough gold to keep him and his family in the comforts of life for a month; but he is through with his digging, at least for the present, and has bonded his property to Los Angeles people, whose representative beat me to the purchase by a day.

The bonders will doubtless do some more development, mayhap some more equipment, and have already made some cash payments, so the Noble Mines will still be a producer for its owner, even though the present sale terminates in the same manner as many others that have come before.

APR 8

april 8, 1911 p. 9.

# THE MASONIC DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

This district is comparatively new, as active mining operations date only from 1908, although prospectors have been over this county for the last forty years. It is directly north and about twelve miles from Bodie, Cal., one of the oldest and richest regions in California, and is still producing its share of the yellow metal.

One great drawback in this country is its lack of railroad facilities. One would think that the railroads would not overlook such a rich region so long. The nearest railway station is the terminus of the Nevada Copper Belt railroad at Hudson, Nev., forty miles from here; this distance is covered by a stage. All freight is brought in by teams of eighteen to twenty horses and mules, and, therefore, supplies are very expensive. This is a great drawback to what is evidently a very rich country, and if more people knew about this region more active mining operations would soon be the result. Water and wood are plentiful and the climate ideal, the winters being open and mining not interrupted.

The region is essentially volcanic, the main rock masses being granite with intrusive rhyolite, which is very much altered and pointed, and overlying this is a pyroxene-horn-blende-andesite in varying thickness; probably Pliocene.

On the slopes of the hills facing the Walker river, which cuts through this country, a section of these deposits would show near the bottom of as sandy clay, evidently water-laid volcanic ash; higher up are hard gravel and sands of horn-blende and mica andesites; next are compact strata of white sandstones, which are composed of volcanic ash, decomposed pumice or rhyolite, and on top of all this is a cap or sheet of andesite and basaltic lava, varying in thickness and greatly broken up. And here are the veins or dikes of mineral matter, very prominent and easily traced. At one place, called the Jump-Up-Joe, a mineral dike showing free gold, stands out of the surrounding rock at least fifteen feet and can be traced for over 1,000 feet.

The granite is of a coarse and porphyritic nature, containing large crystals of feldspar, and is decomposed to a great depth. This decomposition occurred before the eruption of the lava, as the decomposed granite is found overlain with the fresh lava.

This is practically an undeveloped and unknown country and a great field for further prospecting, as there are undoubtedly some good veins still undiscovered.

The only mine of any importance in the district is the Pittsburg Liberty. The development work is quite extensive and the mine has produced about \$200,000. A 10-stamp mill, with subsequent cyanide treatment, has been built to treat the ore, thus saving the high freight bills. The ore is a free-milling quartz, averaging about \$25. An average saving of 99 per cent is claimed by the management.—Denver Mining Science.

APR 15

ap 15, 1911 p. 12

# RANDBURG, CAL.

Heretofore districts which have produced not one ounce of metal have been heralded abroad as the coming of riches untold, while the mines of Randburg have been adding millions of dollars to the statistical sheets of the United States geological survey, without any recognition or credit from the press of the country. And, perhaps, after all the time for publicity has only just come. We can now recite not what we are going to do, but what we are doing and what we have done, which gives the reader some idea as to how he may base his expectations for the future. We look back with justifiable pride to the fact that the mines of this district have produced nearly \$12,000,000 since the discovery of gold here in 1895. And we can also take pride in the fact that our production for 1911 will probably exceed the average annual production by half a million dollars.—Randburg Miner.

4-15-11 LUCY GRAY p. 17

The Lane Mill & Machinery has shipped a complete 20 ton amalgamating and concentrating plant to the Lucy Gray Gold Mining Co., Lyons, Cal. The machinery consisting of:— 7 ft. Lane Mill, 20 H. P. West Coast Gasoline Engine, New Standard Concentrator, with the necessary equipment of Crusher, Grizzly Ore Feeder, Plates, Ore Bin Gate, and Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc. A series of Settling Tanks was also furnished and the water supply being rather short the settled water will be pumped back and reused. The plant will be in operation in about 30 days, and as an abundance of ore is available the mine will soon be numbered among the producers.

APR 15

# DOGTOWN. 4-15-11

Dogtown has again been adding to its fame, another discovery having been made by Messrs Howeth and Owens last Thursday, on their recent location at the head of Indian Creek. A quantity of gold has already been unearthed, still more is in sight in the five foot ledge and excellent prospects are shown for a continuance further down of the yellow treasure. The fortunate owners of the claim have been surely favored by the gods, they being in possession of the 74 mine which has been lately sustaining its enviable reputation of early days and producing good quantities of gold to swell the recent excitement of Dogtown.

# OLD WOMAN MOUNTAINS. 4-15-11

Day & Price have a carload of high grade gold and silver ore at Milligan, which is to be shipped to the Needles smelter. The ore was hauled from their property in the Old Woman mountains, 16 miles from Milligan. It is said the ore will average about \$200 to the ton. Another shipment will follow the present one in a couple of weeks.—Parker Post.

Lucky Jim Mine

MAY 13

1911

## REMARKABLE AREA MAPPED

The United States Geological Survey's topographic map of the Mount Lyell quadrangle, California, which was recently brought up to date by field surveys has just been reprinted. It shows a fine piece of mapping of a remarkable part of the High Sierra. The area mapped affords one of the best illustrations of the old lowland plain which, uplifted in early geologic time, now forms the crest of the Sierra in California to the west and south of Mount Dana and Kuna and Kolp peaks. The quadrangle contains a portion of the famous Mono Lake, which is about 15 miles in diameter. This lake has no outlet and lies in a beautiful mountain valley where there are perhaps 20,000 acres of volcanic land that under irrigation will yield large crops of alfalfa, grass, and other products. To the west and southwest extends the great backbone of the Sierra with a multitude of peaks which tower to heights of 10,000, 11,000, 12,000, 13,000, feet, and even higher. South of the lake are the Mono craters, once active volcanoes, and one or more similar craters are probably covered by the lake itself.

### Water Power Streams.

Tuolumne, Merced, and San Joaquin Rivers head in this high mountain region. The Tuolumne flows through the beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley and the Merced through the more famous Yosemite Valley in the Yosemite National Park. On all these streams there are splendid water powers; indeed the Tuolumne and the San Joaquin, whose waters merge in the region to the northwest of the Mount Lyell quadrangle, have probably as great if not greater possibilities for the development of water power than any other two streams in California. Portions of the Mono and Sierra national forests are included in this area.

The fine forest area on the west slope of the mountains is one of the most striking examples of beautiful rugged mountain country west of the Sierra divide, where there is abundant verdure and ample water power. Immediately to the east, in Pumice Valley and around Mono Lake, is the border of the great Nevada desert. Looking down upon this desert country and upon Mono Lake is Mount Dana 13,050 feet in height, the descent from its peak to Mono Lake, a distance of 8 miles, being 7,638 feet.

### Glaciers and Trout Streams.

Many examples of fine glacial sculpturing are seen in the Mount Lyell quadrangle and the region abounds in large and small glacial lakes and streams which are alive with trout of many varieties. A number of pic-

turesque glaciers contribute to the water supply.

Lyell Canyon, heading on Mount Lyell at an altitude of 13,090 feet, is a splendid U-shaped glaciated canyon, the original V-shaped gorge having been scoured and ground out into its present form by the irresistible forces of the ice flow. In the southern portion of the quadrangle is the Devil's Post Pile, a great mass of basaltic columns rightfully regarded as one of the natural wonders of the Sierra. In the vicinity of Iron Mountain and the Minarets is a highly mineralized section in which gold, silver, copper, and iron show good prospects.

The quadrangle is traversed by many trails and some good roads, which are frequented each year by mountain-loving tourists. In 1909 the State built a road from Leevining Creek to the Tioga road, leading to Tioga Lake, making a through route across the mountains. This road opens easy communication from the entire Nevada desert country, including the Mono Lake, Tonopah, Goldfield, Death Valley, and Owens River regions, through to the coast. The only other available wagon roads are those over Sonora Pass, 50 miles to the north, and Walker Pass, 200 miles to the south.

The Mount Lyell map is sold by the Geological Survey at Washington at the nominal price of 5 cents. A portion of the quadrangle is included in the area shown on the Yosemite National Park administrative map, the pocket edition of which, bound in covers, is sold at 35 cents singly, or 21 cents each if at least fifteen are purchased. MAY 13, 1911

MAY 13 1911

p 13 ~~may 13, 1911~~  
SALT ON THE DESERT

Ten thousand tons of salt will be manufactured in Kern County within the next twelve weeks unless some unforeseen obstacle is thrown in the path of the Diamond Salt Company to prevent that corporation from accomplishing this end.

Numerous vats of 40,000 square feet evaporating surface are being built at Kern lake on the desert twenty miles south of Randsburg, and as soon as this work is completed water will be turned into them from which the salt will be extracted by the sun evaporation process. They are constructed in the style of levees and mud reinforced with lumber, which will give them ample strength to hold the water, and in such a manner that little loss of water will be experienced through seepage.

Several large wells are being drilled and windmills installed for furnishing fresh water to the works and the enterprise, when in operation, will be one of the largest, aside from the oil industry in the county.

Allowing that a small sack of salt weighs approximately five pounds, which is said to be about the average, the annual output of the plant on the desert will be approximately 2,000,000 sacks.

The salt industry in Kern County is a practically new one, and it opens up a tremendous field on the desert where water can be obtained. The Diamond Salt Company, which is handling this enterprise is one of the largest manufacturers of salt in the world and with sufficient funds to thoroughly handle every branch of the industry Kern County is assured of a new and attractive industry of immense proportions.

The Diamond salt refineries are located on the California-Nevada railroad only a short distance from the scene of the present operations, which, with good railroad facilities, will make it an easy matter for the manufacturers to refine the raw product within the confines of Kern County.—Bakersfield Morning Echo.

MAY 13

MAY 13

~~may 13, 1911~~ p 14  
HART, CALIFORNIA — SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mining interest in this vicinity is deepening.

The Oro Belle Mines Co. has had a 12 inch well drilled just outside of town, and secured a fine flow of water.

A large steel storage tank will be built, a pipe line laid to the mine, more storage tanks built at the mine and a mill built of twenty stamp capacity.

The Big Chief Mining Co., is expected to resume operations on the Jumbo property very soon. Both of these properties have much development work done. Hart is sure to be noticed.

At Ivanpah, California, Fitzpatrick has shipped several car loads of high-grade zinc ore, and nearby the tungsten property is being worked and is reported to be looking better than ever. These properties are both near the High Grade Silver camp, of Ivanpah, which produced millions in the early seventies.

The property in N. Y. Mountain, near Barnwell, California, commonly called Bob Young's mine is being unwatered looking to active development.

The Oro Belle Co., has a drift on ore 400 to 500 feet long.

may 13, 1911

SILVER LAKE

Warburton & Hoagland have a low grade deposit of tungsten west of Silver Lake.

The Precious Metals Development Co. has been running its 4-stamp mill at its full capacity for several months on good free milling ore.

The Garrison Co. are pushing their work at Five Points with good results. They also have a force of men at work on their gold property east of town.

Last contract is nearly completed on the tunnel on the Uncle Tom property, making the tunnel about 1000 feet under the mountain. Messrs. Stevenson and Kleinbeck, managers, will now let contract for 400 feet additional.

Frank Riggs has struck another lead of rich silver ore in the Alta.

R. Y. Williams bonded his talc property to a Los Angeles Co. last week, receiving a cash payment.

President H. H. Kerckhoff and Secretary T. L. Henderson of the Avawatz Gypsum Co., came in from camp recently, having completed surveying and mapping the property and preliminary survey for the railroad.

Several oil locations have been made south of town.

The Amos Bros. are shipping talc from their property north of here.

MAY 13

p 19 ~~may 13, 1911~~  
KING SOLOMON MINE PRODUCES RICH VALUE

RANDSBURG.—Four and one-half tons of ore were cleaned up at the Red Dog mill of the Stanford Mining and Reduction company at Johannesburg, giving the operators of the King Solomon mine a pleasant surprise. The ore plated \$240 per ton, which was nearly twice as much as had been expected.

The occasion for this milling was the dissolution of the working partnership existing between J. J. Miller, owner of the King Solomon, and Pete and Thomas Watchman. In adjusting the affairs of the partnership it was first intended to settle on a basis of \$125 per ton, without milling the ore at present. It was concluded later to divide the ore, amounting to about nine tons, which resulted in a fortunate deal for the Watchmans.

This ore was taken from the shaft and drift at a depth of about fifty feet. The vein at this depth is somewhat irregular, varying in width from five inches to fifteen inches. While it was realized that the ore being mined was high grade rock, it was little thought that such large returns would be realized.

The vein being opened up is a continuation of the rich ore body found on the Butte Lode Mining company's property last fall, from which thousands of dollars have already been produced.

J. J. Miller, owner of the King Solomon mine, is a very conservative mine operator, even to the point of being unwilling to admit that he has good ore until the gold brick has been melted down and weighed.

In the new shafts from which this ore was taken drifts twenty-five feet west and fifteen feet east have been driven at the present shaft depth of fifty feet. The shaft will be carried to the 100-foot level at an early date.—L. A. Herald. 5-13-11 (2)

JUN 3

REPORT OF SKIDOO MINES CO.

Month of April, 1911.

Tons of ore milled, 1026.

Time lost 13-11-12 days.

Value Bullion Produced.....\$14,254.39

Cyanide Produced..... 3,283.23

Total Production.....\$17,537.62

Cost

Development.....\$1,068.52

Operation..... 7,734.23 \$8,802.75

Net profits for month.... \$8,734.87

6-3-11 p 11

# CALIFORNIA

may 18, 1912 p 11  
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MIN-  
ING CO.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO  
LOST HILLS.

The operations of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co. at Bodie, Calif., as shown by the official report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1912, were carried on under adverse conditions. The development work of 6254 feet was done at the relatively high cost of \$4.28 per foot and the amount of ore disclosed was comparatively small. The ore obtained by development was 1486 wet tons and by stoping 7980 tons, giving a total mined of 9466 wet tons or 8798 dry tons, which was insufficient to keep the mill operating at full capacity and resulted in higher costs.

The average grade of this ore was \$14.74, of which 45.8 per cent was recovered by amalgamation in the mill. In the slimes plant, the tailings from the stamp mill together with 15,917 tons from the pond, making a total of 24,715 tons averaging \$5.73 per ton, were cyanided, the indicated extraction being 86.8 per cent and the actual recovery 128.6 per cent. The total indicated extraction was 90.7 per cent, while the actual extraction was 117.1 per cent. Superintendent Buchanan thinks that this discrepancy between indicated and actual recovery may be due to the presence of amalgam in the old tailings, as the bottoms of several of the ponds were worked out during the year. Due to the small tonnage available from the mine and the difficulty of handling the old tailings, which are practically all clay, and filter slowly, the total tonnage was much less than last year and the cost per ton higher.

The total cost of operation is given as \$17.107 per ton, divided as follows: Mine: General, \$3.614; development, \$2.827; stoping, \$4.362; distribution accounts, \$0.978; total, \$11.781 per ton. Mill: Labor, \$9.6c; supplies, 33c; bullion (express and treatment), 6.9c; distribution accounts, 58.8c; total, \$18.78. Slimes plant: Labor, 93.6c; supplies, 21.6c; bullion, 7.8c; distribution accounts, 46.5c; total, \$2.395. Administration, \$1.073. The following additional data concerning supplies consumed in the slimes plant are given: Cyanide, 1.1 lb.; lime, 16.6 lb.; lead acetate, 6.1 lb.; zinc, 0.7 lb.; pebbles, 100 lb. per ton of ore.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

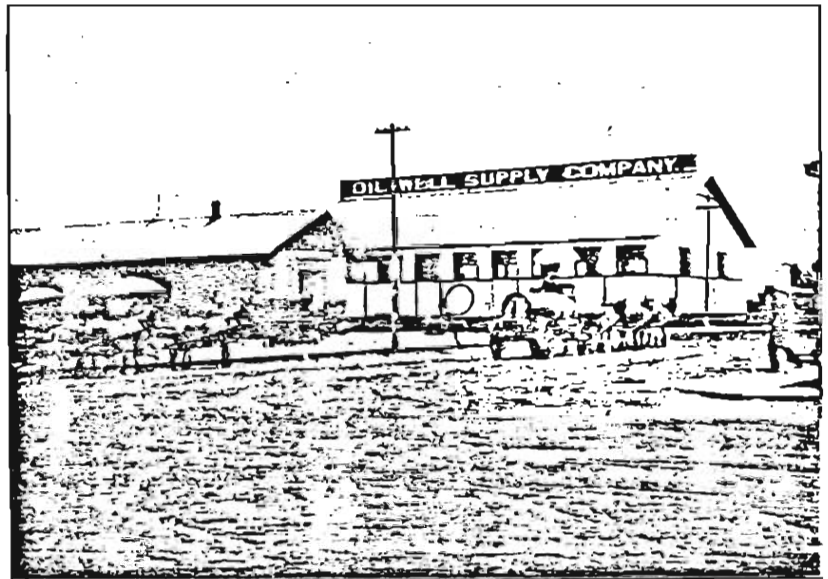
The attention of California oil men is again turning to the Lost Hills, as a result of the demonstration of high gravity oil in the district.

Most of the wells are showing petroleum with a gravity ranging from 30 to 39 degrees Baume, and the insistent demand for oil of this quality has given an emphatic impetus to developments. The average well produces only about 200 barrels per day, but the oil is of paraffine base and commands about double the price paid for any other California oil. The development of the high gravity wells has stimulated activity throughout the field, particularly as many of the wells are inepted at shallow depths. The Standard, Universal, General

northerly fields. The Producers Transportation company, a subsidiary of the Union, and the Associated Oil company, have completed pipe lines from the district to their main pipe line systems, and steady shipments of oil to the refineries are being made. The Associated, Standard, Union and other refining interests are showing considerable rivalry in securing the product. The Universal is rapidly increasing its production and drilling more wells. It is stated at San Francisco that this company will probably erect its own refining plant before the end of the year. Over production has no terrors for the Lost Hills producer, as the quality of oil produced is so eagerly sought that demand exceeds the supply.—Daily Mining Record. may 18, 1912 p 11

## GREAT HOPES MINE.

Great Hopes mine resumes work on its old claim again, located at Cinco, Cal. Since their last operating the Great Hopes have suffered the loss of one of their best officials, who is well



Storehouse of Oil Well Supply Co., Coalinga, Cal.

Petroleum, Associated and other powerful companies are prosecuting vigorous work, and a number of new wells were finished in April. New rigs are being shipped in and the various companies are showing a disposition to develop their holdings with utmost speed. The oil is particularly desirable for refining and is pronounced equal in quality with much of the best imported.

Recent work by the Standard and Universal has extended the boundaries of the proven field, and work beyond the proven oil belt is progressing. Little trouble has been experienced in drilling and cost of sending down wells is less than in the more

known throughout the mining world—S. D. Rannels, secretary and director. The following resolutions were passed by the directors:

"Resolved That it is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we record our loss in the death of our former secretary and director. A man of sterling integrity, and the most scrupulous honesty; slow to anger, quick to overlook a fault, even to forgive a wrong. In him we all have lost a friend and the company has lost a most faithful and conscientious worker."

It will be remembered the Great Hopes mine was shut down in 1907 during the panic.

MAY 18



JUN 8 1911

7-8-11 SAN DIEGO COUNTY. P

Editor Mining Review:

I have been putting in a few days in the mining section around Julian and Banner, San Diego, Cal., and find a very interesting country.

However, the prospector, new to this district, is considerably handicapped by the fact that much ground is covered by mining claims already patented or grants of patented land; still there are some old properties that could be leased and that I believe would make handsome returns.

I visited only one mine, "The Charlot", now operated by the King Brothers, of Banner. They have sunk a new shaft 100 ft. and are unwatering the old workings as fast as good pumping facilities can do so. This was a heavy producer of very rich gold ore thirty years ago and produced considerable rock selling at one dollar a pound. The gold occurs in a rose white quartz and some specimens hard enough to polish were sold for jewelry at fancy prices. Never worked below 300 ft., this mine probably has a great future. The King Brothers (sons of the original locator) have a twenty-ton shipment now being run through the Bailey Bros. stamp mill at Banner.

I believe we shall have good things from this district in the near future for in addition to the Charlot Co., I had the pleasure of meeting several live miners and prospectors who are going to do business with other properties.

A. K. WRIGHT.

#### OIL SAND IN SAN DIEGO.

While it would not do to say that the Lo Tingo Oil company has "struck oil" yet, nor until they have pumped out their first one hundred barrels, still one would almost feel justified in so proclaiming.

This company is down with its 10-inch casing to 1557 feet and has cemented off the second flow of water, and have suspended operations until the cement has set good and hard.

Before cementing off the water the drill went into ten feet of positive oil sand which was thick and greasy and which aroused the greatest enthusiasm when brought to the surface.

The Lo Tingo driller feels that the name of the company, which is Spanish for "I have it" is well deserved and very appropriate. They believe that they are now in oil sand which will produce and produce rich. Everyone in San Diego hopes this is true as it will mean a rapid increase in population and in business.

Definite knowledge will not be obtained until the cement is hard enough to drill through and the drill is down to where it was before the water was shut off.

It will not be long then before the first oil well in San Diego county is brought in and when it does our population will jump to 100,000.—San Diego News.

B. L. Vaughn, in his automobile, accompanied by D. R. Muir, general manager of the Needles smelter, and several other mining men, made a trip to the Riverside mountains recently to examine the Sanborn-Vaughn mine and the Riverside Mountain Mining Co.'s property. 7-8-11

H. D. Kinney, of Mercur, Utah, has gone to Tooele to be assistant engineer with the Utah Metal Mining Company.

C. P. Christensen, superintendent of the Red Dog Mill at Johannesburg, Cal., has a force at work on the old Pinmore mine. He isn't saying anything, but the broad smile he carries around with him seems to indicate pay dirt. This property has 7-8-11

J. W. Starkweather, of Los Angeles, and a friend have been lately trying to reach some claims on the Deadman divide, south of Mono Lake, but found eight feet of snow there and had to give it up. The claims were located back in the '60's by J. W. Wilson, who before his death some years ago turned them over to Mrs. Starkweather, who was formerly Miss Wilkins, teacher of the Indian school at Camp Independence. 7-8-11

Oscar Reich, recently married at Merced, has taken his wife to their home in Dogtown, Cal., where he is engaged in mining. 7-8-11

Tom Frazier is superintendent of the Victor Mining Company, at Farrell, Nevada. 7-8-11

F. L. Young and W. V. Butler are owners of a new mining property about twenty miles south of Darwin, Cal., from which they are getting encouraging returns. The work thus far done has put the workings about 70 feet underground. They are getting out ore of good shipping grade, \$60 to \$75, and are sending a quantity of it to Salt Lake. The claim is known as the Santa Rosa. 7-8-11

JUN 8

JUN 8

#### VONTRIGGER, CAL.

Special Correspondence.

A. H. Cram, President of the California Gold & Copper Co., made a trip to Goldfield to purchase a large filter press. A car of cement arrived this morning and construction on the large concrete tanks will soon begin.

The Liza Ray people are doing considerable development work. They are sinking a shaft and are down about 85 feet, and are hoping to get water soon. They have also ordered new machinery to remodel the old mill. They have some very fine silver and gold ore.

Mr. Harwood Robbins, a nephew of J. D. Rockefeller, Mr. Tucker, of Riverside, who is heavily interested in the California Gold & Copper Co. and an expert made a visit to the True Blue property and were well satisfied. They purchased a fifteen horsepower hoist from the Vontrigger Mercantile Co. and also ordered timbers and all material and expect to work as soon as possible.

W. F. Chaney and C. J. Cotter have been developing their tungsten property. They are down 35 ft. sinking a shaft in the main ledge and have some fine tungsten ore. The ledge is 12 inches wide and can be followed on the surface about 3000 ft. They had a sample assayed and received 76 per cent, being the best assay of tungsten ever known.

Mr. H. T. Robinson while visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Chaney, was hunting one evening and discovered some very rich silver ore, the ledge being 4½ ft. wide. He sent some samples to be assayed and received good returns.

Mr. Dan Simmons, while prospecting, discovered some very rich gold ore in the vicinity of Vontrigger. He made several pannings from a few ounces of crushed rock and got about \$5.00 in coarse gold to the pan. Of course that is very rich and has caused considerable excitement and although everyone has been watching Mr. Simmons very closely, no one has been able to find where he made his discovery.



July 8, 1911 p 15

## LETTERS FROM A PROSPECTOR

Third Report From Prospector Marshall Tells of Mineralogical Conditions in San Bernardino County.

Mineral Park, Ruby Mining District,  
San Bernardino County, Cal.,  
June 22, 1911.

I find this district has been run over a great deal for the last forty years, many locations having been made during that time but very little work and I am convinced that the reasons are: First, that it is not a poor man's camp or district, and second, that many of the prospectors who have visited this part of San Bernardino County were entirely unfamiliar with its mineralogical conditions.

With the proper amount of development many of the numerous locations of Mineral Peak will become profitable mines and add their minerals, which are principally gold, silver, lead and copper, to the state's output. In and around Mineral Peak I find a complex complicated geologic condition which, if not properly cognizant with, the miner and prospector are liable to lose out.

The rocks of the district comprising an area of about six miles from east to west and two miles north and south should be studied in this boundary with the Livingstone mine on the east, owned by P. O. Livingstone of Banning; the Bonanza on the west, owned by James W. Smart of Smart's ranch—directly to the west of this mine; the Rose mine to the south, owned by the Rose Mining Co., with main office at Saginaw, Mich., J. J. Rupp as president, and by the Perseverance mines, owned by a company of the same name with offices in Los Angeles, Cal., Geo. W. Murray, chief electrician of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. as president, as the north boundary. A large number of smaller developed locations intervening give ample field to study the mineral and geological conditions.

The Bonanza vein is a small contact fissure of silicious composition, glassy, vitreous appearance with foot-wall of igneous diabase and hanging-wall of chlorite-schist; gold values predominate.

To the east of the Bonanza, about 1000 ft. is the Waterman, a carbonaceous lime strata about fifty feet thick dipping to the north with an eastern strike showing lead sulphides (galena) and carbonites (cerussite) in small crystals mixed with calcite. The lime is in black mica schists, heavy in hornblende and orthoclase with orthosilicates (garnets, pyrope and almandine) in many small intrusive veins of albite (soda, feldspar, periclone); the lead showing in small gash veins and chamber deposits; these same conditions mineralogically hold good with the greater number of claims on the lime formations, excepting some of the sand carbonates located at or near the crest of the mountains and lying between two large silicious quartz dikes some fifty feet in width paralleling the ridge;

here the lime and quartz show more hematite, magnetite, pyrite, calaverite, etc., having gone through numerous stages of alteration (pseudomorphosis). Among the claims of the latter description will be found the North Side, Chancery and Tiptop of the Perseverance Mining Co., Amelia, Liberal Bob and Chicago; the Read and Ruby Dikes owned by others. The mineralization evidently coming originally from the intrusive quartz dikes and finding its way through innumerable cross fissures from both dikes to the lime with its limonite ( $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) limonite ( $\text{Fe Ti}$ ) $_2\text{O}_3$  Marcasite ( $\text{Fe S}_2$ ) Siderite ( $\text{Fe CO}_3$ ) and other iron and magnesian salts and carbons were readily deposited; the deposition taking place as molecular replacement (metasomatic) by the subterranean waters. Evidences of such morphologic and genetic agencies are found in abundance in this particular locality of Ruby Mining district and it points to large lead, silver, copper and gold deposits at greater depth and in their economic value as named, with occasionally zinc and the other associate minerals (paragenesis) as surface indications show.

Outside of this particular part of this district gold and copper values are most in evidence, found in quartz of a yellow color that weathers to a dark brown and is very glassy; also at the contact of intrusive dikes of the above described quartz and shaley mica-schists or banded serpentine. At these contacts the highest gold values are found in a red oxide of iron of the hematites. Several prospects show free gold in small stringers of aventurine (quartz spangled with scales of mica, hematite or goethite) while some other prospects, notably the Jeff Davis, showed gold in an altered dioritic granite, with mica.

The rich placers joining these mountains on the northeast evidently received their gold values from oxidized gold bearing veins of quartzite, now covered by the debris of the valley and in part from rich lenses of gold bearing quartz in the granites to the north and east of the valley, as the richest gravel is found at the northeast side.

C. C. Bell of Redondo Beach and H. McNany are operating a couple of dry placer machines on a 60-acre placer at this part of the valley. The power is furnished by a gasoline engine.

A large acreage for placering is already taken up by different parties. The Shears Brothers, large cattle owners, have the largest tracts.

This is not a poor man's camp except as to the placering. There a good dry placer machine will pay well but the metal mines must be opened and operated on a scale not possible with the average prospector or miner. All indications point to large pay mines being opened in the sand-carbonate belt as above described but tunnels

and no shafts should be the mode of operation on account of an abundance of water being encountered at the 700 ft. level, as demonstrated by the workings of the Rose mine. Tunnels can be driven from either side of Mineral Peak and gain upwards of 1500 ft. vertical in from 3000 to 5000 ft., as that depends upon the point of operation, and the time is not far distant when capital will proceed to open this carbonate district by the proper installation of machinery backed by the proper management.

This carbonate formation is very much the same as the sand-carbonate district of Leadville, Colo., while the rest of the district can be compared to the Kelley mining district of New Mexico, excepting the blue and gray lime first spoken of; it compares to the Calico district northeast of this place about forty miles.

Wood and water are handy for all camp and mine use, except power; feed in fair quantities cover the mountain sides; wagon roads, via Victorville are fairly good; climate mild, winter and summer; nights cool, small game in fair quantity.

The altitudes: Rose mine 6857; Top-top mine 7607; Perseverance tunnel 5800. Livingston 5700; Rattlesnake Canyon, 5500.

All supplies must come from Victorville, fifty-five miles via Box S Ranch, Old Woman's Springs and Rattlesnake Canyon, if by wagon.

Packs can come from San Bernardino via Pine Lakes.

W. C. Marshall, E. M.

JUL 8 JUL 8

## NEW SERIES OF CLASON'S MAPS OF THE WEST

Everyone interested in the development of the West will be pleased to know that the Clason Company has just issued a new series of state maps. They call this the Guide Series. Every state is issued separately in convenient pocket form with a very comprehensive index.

Anyone who has ever tried to get definite information about some out of the way place realizes how hard it is to find out how large a town is, what railroads it is on, what are the resources, industries, what hotels to go to, or what bank to do business with. This guide book tells all this and more. It even gives the elevations above sea level for towns and mountains, and covers in a very concise manner just the information that is wanted. Special books are issued on all the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states. They are neatly bound in a very attractive dark green cover, with a large map folded in the back.

The Mining Review is glad to see the Clason Company extending their publications to the Pacific Coast. The new series is sure to meet with a hearty reception in this section. The price is twenty-five cents per copy, and any state can be secured postpaid from the publishers, at Denver.

JUL 8 1911

## WANTED

IN THE FUNERAL RANGE, on the east rim of Death Valley, I have found what gives every promise of making a gold mine. The ore is free milling, six miles from a railroad station. I want a partner, a man who will grub stake me while I open it up and who has enough money to go ahead with the property if it is worth while or can sell it. Give half interest.

LEONARD WEYRES,  
Care of Mining Review,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

JUL 8

Over in Death Valley from the Keane Wonder, which is on the rim of the famous man trap, is the Skidoo mine. It has a production record now of \$15,000,000. It is turning out at present about \$15,000 a month in gold. It pipes its water 22 miles.

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JUL 8

## WONDERFUL MINES OF DEATH VALLEY.

Probably 200 men are now employed in the mines in the vicinity of Rhyolite, Keane Wonder and Beatty and there are now several heavy producers over in and on the edge of Death Valley, according to J. E. Busch of the firm of Busch Brothers, brokers and mining men of Goldfield and Rhyolite.

There are four active mines in the Rhyolite vicinity, and a big marble quarry eight miles south of the camp. The active properties are the Keane Wonder, the Chloride Cliff, the Skidoo Mines company and the Bonnie Clare Reduction company mill north of Rhyolite. The latter will soon be ready to handle custom ores, drawing its supply from Goldfield, Gold Mountain, Hornsilver and Bullfrog districts. It is a brand new mill, fitted specially

for custom service. It is the intention to have it treating ores by July 1. The Windy mine this week resulted in a clean up of \$2500. The ore was mined from a stope on the 120-ft. level.

Stoping is in progress at the Pearl Wedge. The ledge is small, but very rich and several tons have been placed on the dump ready for shipment to the mill. The addition of a new stoping drill greatly facilitates this work as the rock is so hard that by the former method, i. e. hand drilling, very little could be accomplished. The Sunshine air compressor furnishes motive power to both this mine and the Merced.

While cleaning out an old shaft on the King Solomon, Frank Buys discovered a seam of ore dipping into the hanging wall. Upon investigation this seam proved to be an offshoot from the original ledge, and when a round of holes were fired, a pay streak, estimated to exceed \$100 per ton in value was opened up. The new discovery is in the 100 ft. level and 12 inches in width. Preparations are being made to sink the shaft to greater depth, and if necessary the working force will be increased.

Five tons of ore from the Ajax mine were milled at the Red Dog custom mill this week. The Ajax is located on the rich King Solomon lead and has every prospect for a bright future. Jesse Beach is in charge of the property.

The management contemplates making an output of 80 tons a day. All the ore will be taken from stopes above the No. 2 tunnel and from the old dump. Little or no ore has been stoped from the rich ore shoot below the No. 2 level, where it has been developed by a shaft to an additional depth of 200 feet. Work will be resumed on the shaft in July and will be sunk 300 feet more. The company was incorporated and financed entirely by Missoula and Spokane men. Its issued capital is \$1,300,000. It owns the Marsh, or Cooney group, adjoining the Tiger-Poorman mine at Burke, Idaho.

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# ELECTRICAL LEACHING OF COPPER FROM GOLD AND SILVER ORES.

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Leaching and separation of copper from its associated gold and silver values is now being successfully done on a large commercial scale by the Cram electrical leaching process that has been installed in the 100-ton mill of the California Gold and Copper company, in Exchequer Mining district, San Bernardino county, Calif. This district is close to the Nevada line, and the operations of the company are of especial interest to Nevada mining men, as it demonstrates that copper associated with gold or gold and silver ores, can easily be separated and precipitated as pure copper, thus rendering the gold and silver values easy of extraction by cyanide.

The presence of copper in gold and silver ores has long been a source of vexation and expense in milling, and has been an obstacle that has been almost impossible to overcome on account of the refractory character it gave to the ores, making them very difficult to treat by cyanide.

A. H. Cram, president and general manager of the California Gold and Copper company, and inventor of the electric leaching process that is being used in their big plant, was in Goldfield Thursday to inspect the Butters filters and the filter presses at the Consolidated mill, with a view of making some possible improvements in his own plant. He brought with him a large slab of pure copper about 18 inches long, a foot wide and a quarter of an inch thick as a sample of what is being accomplished in the separation and precipitation of copper from the gold and silver values by the electrical leaching process.

The mill is equipped with crushers, crushing rolls, grinders, mixers and cyanide tanks, in addition to the leaching tanks. The ore runs from 1 per cent up to 40 per cent in copper, carrying gold and silver values. After the ores are crushed, ground and mixed, the pulp or slimes are run into leaching tanks which are provided with strong electric batteries connected with very thin sheets of pure copper. By the electric leaching process the copper is separated from the gold and silver and precipitated on the thin copper plates until they acquire the desired thickness and all of the copper is separated from the gold and silver. The gold and silver slimes are then run into cyanide tanks and these metals extracted in the usual method. The leaching completely overcomes the difficulties usually encountered in cyaniding gold and silver ores that carry copper, and turns the

copper into a very desirable independent commercial product.

The operating company has 180 acres of patented mining claims, one and one-half miles from Vontigger, on the branch of the Santa Fe railroad running from Goffs to Leastalk, Calif., on the Salt Lake railroad. Three shafts have been sunk to a depth of from 100 to 4325, and levels have been driven on the veins. There are seven parallel ledges, the widest measuring 268 feet across its cripplings, and upon this the main shaft has been sunk. The surface rock is principally of the carbonate and oxide variety, but heavy sulphides were struck at about 80 feet and have continued to the bottom of the shaft.

The mill, which has been running about 60 days, is a 100-ton unit, but it is planned to eventually increase this to 500 tons daily capacity. The electrical leaching process upon which Mr. Cram has been working for fourteen years, is proving very successful. In addition to the mill, the camp comprises about twenty substantial wooden buildings, including a general store, boarding house, hotel, and houses for the miners.

## CHRYSOPOPOLIS.

J. C. Everett, in town this week, brought with him from Chrysopolis some of the rich ore recently opened up in the old Eureka mine. He brought as far as Big Pine \$12 worth of gold which he had mortared out of 30 pounds of the rock.

Strange to say, this ore must have been cut through by the old timers who first worked the mine, without their following it up. It begins at 30 feet below the collar of the old shaft, showing a ledge 4 to 7 feet wide and with 18 inches assaying from \$60 up. A foot of the streak is solid rich ore, a honeycombed quartz and iron. Proof that the early workmen cut the ore is that it is on the footwall at this point, while at 75 feet depth the same ore continues, on the hanging wall. The shaft is 120 feet deep. A tunnel 600 feet long intersects it at the bottom. Fifty feet out toward the mouth of this tunnel a winze was sunk and milling ore of the same character is also found in it. The greatest depth reached is about 150 feet.

Everett & Lochrie, who have a two-year lease and bond on the property from the Chambers estate, have drifted about 15 feet on the richest of the ore, finding no indication that it is quitting. The body of pay stuff they find in all the workings satisfies them that the property is one of value.—Inyo, Cal., Register.

JUL 15

7-15-11 A-NEW PROCESS. 7-15-11

William Sutton came over from the California Gold and Copper Mining Co.'s plant at Vontigger, Cal., this week. Of special importance in connection with Mr. Sutton's visit is the piece of copper he brought over with him. This is the cause of much enthusiasm at the plant of the company, proving, as it does, the success of the electric process of concentration in use by the company. The process is the invention of Mr. A. H. Cram, and is the result of many years' experimentation on his part. The piece of copper is on exhibition in the window of the Brown-Gosney Co. of this place, and measures about eighteen inches by two feet square and is 99 per cent pure copper.—Searchlight, Nev., Bulletin.

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## RANDBURG DISTRICT

The Golden Star Mines Co., formerly known as the Arondo, in the Argus mountains, have been working a force of 65 men. The daily output has been about 80 tons of ore, which is crushed and cyanided.

Cook and White are preparing to do some extensive development work on their lease at the Butte. A gallows frame has been erected and hoisting equipment installed. The shaft is being sunk on the vein and when sufficient depth is reached crosscuts will be driven through both the hanging and foot walls.

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**BIG STRIKE IS MADE AT CALZONA. 9-9-11 p 10**

Two Millions of Ore in Sight. Will Build Railroad to the Mines.

A big strike has been made in the Calzona mines 12 miles from that station, a large body of ore running \$500 and better to the ton, being encountered. The property is owned by A. W. Martin of Redlands, who has associated with him Francis Lea and Dr. R. M. Vermilye. Martin has been resorting in Catalina and had been negotiating for the sale of his interests in the property for \$500,000 to eastern capitalists when the superintendent landed at the resort with the news of the strike. It is said there is not less than \$2,000,000 worth of ore in sight.

A meeting was held by the owners of the property in Los Angeles this week with representatives of the railroad to arrange for the construction of a spur from Calzona to the mines. The mine has been closed for a time and the employees given a vacation of one month on full pay until arrangements can be made for working the mine on an extensive scale the coming fall.

Somewhat Ahead.

Martin figures that he is about \$1.

9-9-11 p 11

000,000 ahead owing to the prompt action of his superintendent in jumping on a train and hailing his yacht when he put into port.

The history of the Calzona mines has been an interesting one from the first discovery. A prospector whom Charles Amadon Moody, editor of Out West, had grubstaked for several years, was the first discoverer. Moody had invested all of his spare money in bacon and flour for the prospector for a long time when fortune came his way.

SEP 9

A good strike was made about three weeks ago in the old Indian Queen mine, northeast of Benton, Cal. It is of the same character of ore which made the earlier fame of the property. The ledge has been exposed for 25 or 30 feet, is two feet wide, and on the sixth, or Poorman, level about 500 feet underground. The Benton Company, now in control of the property, F. B. Remington superintendent, is employing ten or twelve men in the mine.

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A NEW MILL.

It is reported that Callente Creek is to have a fifty ton crushing plant to handle the ores from the mines in the vicinity of Amalie.

W. J. and L. Harmon recently took over the Blodget interests in that vicinity and they have consolidated with Joe Ferris, who controlled the water supply.

They propose to utilize the water for operating a dynamo to produce electricity to run the mill. The property runs high in gold values and with proper methods of treatment should yield handsome returns.

Heretofore ore running as high as \$300 in gold is said to have been thrown over the dump and it is anticipated that the installation of a stamp mill will put an entirely different aspect on the mining situation in that vicinity and cause its rapid development.—Tehachapi Tomahawk.

**OPALS ON THE DESERT.**

9-9-11 p 15  
Remarkable opal discoveries have lately been made in the Death Valley country and F. M. Myrick, an old miner of the desert, in company with two young prospectors from Los Angeles, has recently found opals which promise to start a rush into the country this fall, according to information which has been received here.

The rocks which Myrick and his companions have found are fire opals or white and red with the white transparent.

It appears that Myrick's long hunt on the desert is to be rewarded. For years he had prospected through the dead hills in vain for pay dirt and had about decided to come to Bakersfield when he made the strike of the opals. He will now remain in the desert. Bakersfield men are interested in Myrick's claims.—Callifornian.

SEP 9

The stamp mill at Newberry Mountain in the Searchlight District, Nevada, is being moved to the Paden Mine near Crescent Peak, where the ore is showing good values, which says, by the way, up to eight hundred dollars.

AUG 15

8-15-11 p 16

The Keane Wonder is producing regularly. Since the mill was placed in commission three years ago, the mine has furnished a 20-stamp mill, producing \$18,000 a month, or about \$1000 to the stamp. The Keane Wonder ores occur in great lenses. The remarkable feature about the property is that it has no dumps. Everything that is broken down goes to the mill. A vein 28 feet wide averages \$11 to the ton. There is no sorting.

AUG 15

**IN DEATH VALLEY.**

SAN BERNARDINO.—Cloudbursts that filled canyons with debris and turned bunk shacks at mines into house boats, have marked the climax of the hot wave which sent the mercury up to 140 degrees in the shade in Death Valley sink. Terrific heat drove out all human denizens of the desert just in time for them to avoid the heaviest precipitation of rain water the mountain regions surrounding the sink have experienced for thirty years.

The storm developed cloud bursts in Copper Hills, and miners at the Gideon Marshall camp leaped from their bunks just in time to see a wall of water sixteen feet high turning a bend in Rocky canyon before breaking over the camp, from which they fled in time to save their lives. At the Boston Gold Quartz property a number of houses were carried away.

cently, which netted him in the neighborhood of \$300 a sack. The news of this rich ore spread around Fallon, and in a short time there was a general scramble for light teams and a stampede was on.

The place whence came the specimen rock is described as about 18 miles from Rawhide, 18 or 20 from Schurz, 28 or 30 from Fallon, and 8 miles from Double Springs, the nearest water.

Mr. Caterson has been working on some claims at this point for a long time, having sunk a shaft 100 feet deep, installed a hoist and pumping plant, and made other improvements. This rich ore is a result of the development work—Wonder Mining News.

#### PRICES ON THE HEADS OF MINE MANAGERS.

Scale Runs From 3,000 Pesos Down to 1,000.

El Oro, Mexico.—The mine managers learned today that 3,000 pesos have been offered to any one who would assassinate Frank Jenkins, assistant manager of the El Oro mines, and 1,000 each will be paid for the life of his brother, William Jenkins and James Dunn, mine experts, all Englishmen, and who have remained here in the interests of their company.

None of the 10,000 miners in this camp nor in Dos Estrellas, five kilometers distant, reported for work today.

The towns are filled with idle men. Approximately a thousand troops are on hand.

#### SCRIBNER ENTERS GOLD MINING FIELD.

Placerville, Cal.—Parties have bonded the famous Blue Gouge group of mining claims in the vicinity of Sly Park, about fourteen miles east of Placerville, and have set about in a somewhat expensive, but thorough and systematic manner to bring about the development and practical working of the property. Othello Scribner, vice-president and general manager of the Associated Oil company, and F. E. Ware, a mining engineer and mineral expert of established reputation and ability, are associated together in a partnership to handle the proposition. Their financial standing is acknowledged, and their ability beyond question. They first secured a bond from the owner of the five claims. Then they had the property abstracted, and set their attorneys at work correcting and perfecting the title.

#### BIG COMPANY TO MINE ALASKA.

Tacoma.—A Dawson cable says that the biggest mining concern ever organized in the Yukon, excepting the Yukon Gold Company of the Guggenheims, is an eight-million-dollar concern which is reported from London as having been formed by the South African Goldfield companies on the advice of John Hays Hammond. It is understood at Dawson that the concern will control extensive holdings on Dominion, Quartz and other creeks organized during the last two years by Arthur N. C. Treadgold of New York in his fight against Yukon Gold. It is also reported that the new company will absorb the Northern Light, Power and Coal Company, which invested \$3,000,000 a year ago installing electric power.

Treadgold has already acquired the vast holdings of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, including the Boyle concession and dredges. It is believed that the coming of the new company will mean extensive new operations around Dawson.

#### LOOKS LIKE A SECOND YELLOW ASTER MINE.

A ledge some 60 feet in width traced 1500 feet to the mother lode, plenty of water for milling purposes and an assayer's certificate showing that the ore runs over \$91 to the ton in gold are the outstanding facts behind a general joyful feeling in the hearts of A. J. Tindall, Abe Kahn and Charles Burch, principal owners of the mine, which is located on the desert six miles east of Kelss valley about 30 miles north of Mojave and some 10 miles from the railroad.

Tindall, Kahn and Burch have been working the mine about three months and have sunk three shafts; one 100 feet, one 60 and another 16. These shafts are at intervals along the ledge for 1500 feet, and back of the last is a great porphyry dike that can be traced for miles across the country.

At the bottom of the hill where the ledge is cross-cut by a gulch the miners have driven a tunnel a distance of 60 feet endwise into the ledge. Only a short distance from the end of the tunnel, down hill all the way is a large spring of good water, ample for domestic and milling purposes.

The samples from which the assay was made comprise about two pounds and were taken all across the ledge so far as exposed. The main body of the ledge is porphyry with seven veins of quartz running through it.

Five of these veins are about six inches wide, one is 14 inches wide, and another is two feet. The porphyry, however, carries as much gold as the quartz. R. A. Perez of Los Angeles made the survey.

Mr. Tindall says but little prospecting has been done in the neighborhood and none on the mother lode. The Laird mine is about two miles away. Tindall is confident that his mine is something near a second Yellow Aster. Beginning where they have started the tunnel they will practically quarry out the ore and shoot it down to the mill. If the ledge holds out a quarter or even a tenth as rich as the assay indicates, it looks like a bonanza.—Echo.

#### \$20,000 DRY WASHER AT GOLER, CAL. aug 19, 11 p 10

The old Goler placer diggings, located 9 miles west of Randsburg, are again becoming active. In the early days of gold prospecting in Southern California, the Goler fields were worked extensively and profitably by not less than 250 men or more, and all the work was done with the little old-style hand dry-washing machine. But even with this crude method small fortunes were made, and many old-timers still enjoy telling of the wonderful strikes.

The wheels of progress have been revolving rapidly in the past few years and dry-washing machines have been given a great deal of attention by those in that branch of business and knowing of the vast gold carrying gravel beds of the Southwest.

A Chicago syndicate, headed by R. W. Fairfoull, who has been on the ground for some months past, are actively engaged in installing a Cuplin Pneumatic Gold Separator, one of the largest portable, dry-washing plants ever built by any company. The machine in general outline resembles very closely the dredgers of Northern California. It has a capacity of one yard per minute, the tailings are handled by relay conveyors and are kept at a good distance from the machine which uses a 20-horsepower engine on the front or digging end. The drag bucket system will be used in conveying the material up and into the trommel where it is passed over separators, then through a revolving screen and down over a series of shaker screens out onto spreaders that prepare the gravel for entrance to the 30 graduated sizes of concentrators where the gold is separated from the sand. The gold passes into a depository and the tailings out over



## NEWS NUGGETS

## Concentrates Gathered From Various Properties.

Oct 7, 11 p 17  
Report comes from Coler, in the Randeburg district that the big dry washer is making good progress.

A strong French syndicate has taken over the Jumper, near Stent, in Tuolumne County, California.

The steam turbine has permitted the construction of engines of a power not dreamed of a few years ago.

Wyoming in 1910 exceeded its previous record in the production of coal.

South Carolina produced gold in 1910 to the value of \$38,324.

Returns for last month from Silver City, Nevada, say that the three stamp mills were kept busy on custom ore, and the three cyanide plants had all they could handle.

At Weaverville, California, the Union Hill Mine has been sold to W. A. Boland, representing New York capital. The last payment has been made, the price running close to \$500,000.

\$35,000 worth of gold that was stolen near Iditarod, Alaska, and reported in our last issue was recovered very quickly. The bandits went through a swamp, and when they found the box too heavy to carry abandoned it.

A piece of chalcopryite ore weighing about 150 pounds was taken from the Mascot mine, and placed on exhibition at Douglas, Arizona. The Mascot belongs to a California Company of which former Governor Gillette is the president.

Strattons Independence at Cripple Creek, Colorado, is handling 10,000 tons of ore a month, including ore going through the mill and receiving treatment from the dumps. The average value is a little better than \$3.00 a ton.

One day last week there passed through Douglas, Arizona, two wagons with tightly sealed gasoline cans which contained the product of several days' mill run at the El Tigre Company's cyanide plant. They were shipped through in bond to a refinery in Monterrey, Mexico.

Geo. Walt has opened up a new mining field in the Joplin, Missouri, district entirely by accident. There are no mining camps within 20 miles of Butterfield, the scene of the discovery. Mr. Walt had been drilling wells for farmers in that vicinity and in that way made the find.

The Downsville Mountain Messenger says:

George Henk was here from Secret Canyon on Saturday last and showed some nice rock that came from the

ledge in School Marm's Ravine which was recently struck. The property is owned by A. Max and George Henk.

The Georgetown California Gazette says:

The recent typhoons in the Benguet district, Philippine Islands, wrought havoc with the properties of the Major Mining Co., of which Clinton H. Hulbert, formerly of Georgetown, is general manager. Mr. Hulbert writes that their loss is many thousands of dollars. He expects to give up mining in that country, where he has spent the last ten years, and return to California this winter.

In excavating for water pipes in Virginia City, Nevada, the other day a piece of high grade silver ore was dug up.

Over at Ely, the Nevada Consolidated is sending 6000 tons of ore a day to the concentrator.

Within the last 2 weeks the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, of Cananea, Mexico, has shipped 33 car loads of copper bullion to refineries in New Jersey. The value, including gold and silver, is estimated at \$436,000.

## TUOLUMNE CO., CAL.

From the Sonora Democrat.

Preparations are being made at the Dutch to have the battery of stamps in operation within 60 days. The present mill is kept busy with ore from above the 900 foot level.

At the Keltz, there is some prospect of the mine being reopened. A. L. Huston, of Chicago, has come to the property to get the affairs of the company in shape.

The Longfellow Mine at Big Oak Flat has been sold to G. Metz.

Arrangements are being made to resume work on the Toledo. The property is now under bond to Dean & Watson who are promoting the Columbia Basin mining enterprise.

The H-I-Can mine, which is a gravel property on the Stanislaus River under development by Porterville people, is being equipped for rapid work.

The Eagle-Shawmut has had a very successful season. The mine carries about 140 men on the pay roll.

The mine near Soudersville which was bonded to W. C. Austin of Nevada City last April for \$16,000 has been equipped with a hoist for sinking to a depth of 200 feet, and work has been resumed in the new shaft in which free gold ore has been exposed.

The Providence is being cleaned out

and retimbered. The shaft is now thoroughly repaired to the 400 foot level. Everybody who was acquainted with the property in its earlier days believes that it will yet yield more gold than ever came out of it.

The Draper mine is being unwatered.

It is reported that the Seminole may soon be reopened.

A rich find has been made in the Gem, near Confidence. It is said that the vein is 5 feet wide and so thickly is it speckled with the precious metal that a Nevada miner could not even glance at it without causing him to totter and reel.

## THE SUNSET.

The Sunset Magazine for October, comes to our desk with "A First Lady of the Land" occupying the front cover. So often the title of a picture is far fetched, but this absolutely fits. The first section is taken up with a story of the Klamath Lake country, beautifully illustrated in colors. It is certainly a wonderful story, and well told. The next is "Just for Ducks", by Peter B. Kyne; and this is followed by a description of the campaign of the Equal Suffrage League, written by Louise Herrick Wall; "A Daughter of Quan"; a story by Grant Carpenter; the description of a motor trip to Crater Lake, in Oregon; "The Flood Tide", the love affairs of a pearl fisher; "Western Personalities"; "An Eveless Eden", by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. An interesting number and well worth reading.

10-7-11

REPORT OF SKIDOO MINES CO.,  
MONTH OF AUG. 1911.

Tons of ore milled, 1673.	Time lost, 2 1/2 days.
Value bullion produced ....	\$15,381.00
Value cyanide produced ....	3,831.51
Total receipts	\$19,212.51
Cost development ..	\$ 627.88
Cost operation ....	8,923.65
	\$5,551.53

Net profits for month ....\$9,660.98  
GEO. MACK, Treas.

The legislature of Nevada passed a bill a few years ago giving smelters the right of eminent domain, similar to that possessed by railroads, and smelting companies can condemn land required to dump slag, or for flue dust, or smoke area, and purchase it at a price to be determined by the State Board of Appraisers. There is no possibility of driving a smelter away or forcing it to close down in Nevada.

Oct 7, '11

SEARCHLIGHT'S NEW FIND.

Strike of Immense Chimney of Ore.  
Exhaustive Prospecting Reveals Body  
Eighty Feet in Width.

The biggest thing ever found in this section is the way H. M. Benson describes a find made by himself and son last fall in the low hills near the jagged buttes so prominent in the horizon to the southwest of this town.

One day last fall Mr. Benson, who has spent several years prospecting in the Searchlight and Crescent districts, was rummaging around in company with his son, August H. Benson, at the place mentioned above, when they ran across a big cropping. They put up their location monuments, and as the son was going in to Los Angeles, he took some samples along to have them assayed.

In the spring of this year young Benson wrote to his father that he had lost the sample he had taken with him and asked that other samples be sent him. Mr. Benson, Sr., then proceeded to hunt up the spot, but had great difficulty in finding it. A heavy storm came up and he took refuge under a cedar tree. As the water began to flow in upon his retreat he started to dig a trench to turn the water, when, lo and behold, right in the wash he uncovered the very ledge he was looking for. He then proceeded to trench and uncovered the ore for a distance of sixty feet. He sent samples to his son, who had them assayed, with the result that they got returns of \$3.90 in gold with a trace of silver. Mr. Benson then perfected his location of the claim.

Later a mining expert from Los Angeles paid a visit to Crescent and there met Mr. Benson who induced him to go out to the property and see it for himself. After a thorough examination consisting of trenching and finding of values everywhere, samples running between six and seven dollars to the ton, the expert pronounced it to be the most perfect fissure he had ever seen. In fact, it was pronounced to be a gigantic chimney of ore.

This last week Mr. Benson uncovered the ledge to its full extent, which was found to be eighty feet by careful measurement from wall to wall. The ore is a red quartz porphyry and identical in appearance with the product of the Quartette mine at this place. While the ore cannot be classed as high-grade, the great size of the body must be taken into consideration. It should be borne in mind that some of the most famous mines of the world are low grade bodies of great extent, such as the Homestake

of South Dakota and the Treadwell of Alaska.

The shoot, or chimney, or ledge, or whatever it might be called, is an intrusion in the solid granite of the surrounding country. In fact, all around are evidences of the volcanic action which brought it to the surface. The mountain appears to have been tipped over by the upheaval. At one point the ledge crops above the surface in a great cropping forty feet high.

The course of the ledge is northeast to southwest, in a direct line with the Quartette. The vein has a pitch of 45 degrees and dips to the east.

The find is about nine miles to the southwest of Searchlight in the low hills that can be seen from this place. The property is located in the Searchlight mining district and is tributary to the town. A road is to be built to connect with the wagon road running from Barnwell, and also meet the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Benson states that he will make Searchlight his headquarters and that this town will be the supply point for the mine.

The name of the property is the Sextuple, so named because of the number of people interested. Mr. Benson has given a bond on the property to some wealthy mining men who have extensive interests in Guadalajara, Mexico. The sum named in the bond is withheld from the public, but

it is stated to be well up in the six figures. Mr. Benson and his son retain a good interest in the property. Those interested are Captain J. W. A. Off, J. W. Roberts, Thomas L. Woodruff, A. D. Childress, H. M. Benson and August H. Benson.

Mr. Benson has been in Los Angeles the past few weeks interesting capital in the property, with the result mentioned above. Upon his return he brought back with him A. D. Childress, a well known Los Angeles capitalist, and together they have gone over the property, to the perfect satisfaction of Mr. Childress.

Activities are to begin at once looking to the thorough exploitation of the property. Messrs. Benson and Childress were in Searchlight yesterday and today purchasing camp supplies. It is the intention to at once sink a shaft and to crosscut with a view to showing the extent of the body at depth. Later a stamp mill and cyanide plant will be installed and the ore treated on the ground. There is ample water for all purposes on the White Rock claim, also owned by Mr. Benson, only a mile and a half from the Sextuple.

The discovery of this immense body and the subsequent exploitation of the same will mean great things for this district, as it opens up an entirely new section and consequently extends the

BIG OIL LAND DEAL.

Word comes from Santa Barbara to the effect that Stephen W. Dorsey and John Doherty of Los Angeles have secured for an English syndicate an option on 14,000 acres of prospective oil land in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. It is further stated that \$600,000 has been deposited to insure the consummation of the big deal, and that within three months fifteen wells have been started.

According to the terms of the contract, as given out by the promoters, these wells are to be put down within six months, and \$40,000 is to be deposited for each well. This would make a total of \$600,000, and would insure the stockholders, according to the further statements of the promoters, against any assessments being levied for the work or improvement.

Dorsey has already left for England, and will be followed in a few weeks by Doherty. The lands under option are the Sturgis and Pirie tract, near Nordhoff; the Lloyd tract, near Ventura and the land in the Little Sespe section. In addition the southern 5000 acres of the Temescal ranch are included, according to report.

limits of the mineralized area.

The discovery is a feather in Mr. Benson's cap. He has been an indefatigable prospector in the Searchlight and Crescent districts and has located many properties, but he declares that none of them can hold a candle to the Sextuple. He also feels jubilant over the fact that the ground has been gone over by hundreds of prospectors, all of whom declared the country barren, leaving it to Mr. Benson to wrest from Mother Earth her secret.—Searchlight Bulletin. 10-7-11 (21)

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GEO. MACK, Treas.	

OCT 7

Oct 7, '11 p 17  
Report comes from Goler, in the Randburg district that the big dry washer is making good progress.



## MINING MATTERS

### Late News From Districts Producing Precious Metals.

Limerick, Nevada, will shortly be a new style of addressing mail into the canyon in which the Indian Consolidated Mines Company, of which M. C. Scully is actively arranging a campaign to extract from Mother Earth her mineral wealth.

The papers for application for the new postoffice have already been received by the officers of the company at the present time on the ground and it is but a matter of a few days before all mail for the mine will be addressed as above.

During the past few weeks considerable preparatory work and work towards the development of the property has been vigorously pursued and it is anticipated that within the near future activities that spell actual results, in dollars and cents, will be commenced.

Among the many problems that have confronted the management and have had to be surmounted, as is true in any new mining venture, probably the largest, has been the work of providing an efficient water supply; which is a big feature in the workings of a property of such magnitude. Transportation and communication with the base of supplies are features that have also required considerable close and careful attention.

#### DEEP MINING BEGUN—MERGER MINES CO. IN ACTION. STARTS ST. IVES SHAFT.

Project to Test Depth of Ore Deposits at Goldfield Now Under Way.

The real, visible, physical, tangible work on the proposed 2000-foot shaft of the Merger Mines Company was begun in earnest last Tuesday. At the old St. Ives shaft on the ridge formed by the immense outcrop of the St. Ives vein the work of unwatering was begun, for this is to be the location of the deep shaft which means so much for the future of Goldfield. This shaft is down about 350 feet, and the hole will be used as a starter for the big one. After being unwatered, the shaft will be enlarged to the four compartments proposed for the deep shaft. This work will be done with either the present small equipment or a substitute until the big plant which will be installed for the final heavy work is ready for operation. That will probably require about four months from date, but the new equipment is

to be the most modern and powerful ever brought into Goldfield, and will be capable of meeting every requirement which the successful outcome of this important project may demand.

On the surface a force of men is leveling ground for the temporary office and a small change room for the men. The first building is a plain board structure, about 20 feet wide and 30 feet long, which has been taken from the group of buildings at the old Merger shaft of the Moonshine claim and moved down the gully, around the north end of the St. Ives ridge, and then hauled up to the site that was selected within about 100 feet of the St. Ives shaft.

Work will be started almost immediately on a sidetrack from the Las Vegas & Tonopah railroad to accommodate the delivery of carloads of timber, machinery, structural iron, concrete, etc., which are to follow in the course of operations.

While these preliminaries are but just started under the direction of L. H. Metzgar, who has been selected as general manager, it is a busy scene sufficient to show that work has been started in earnest on the proposed shaft that is projected to develop the ore zone of Goldfield to a depth of 2000 feet or more. It marks the beginning of an enterprise that will reveal new sources of mineral wealth, attract renewed attention and confidence to Goldfield, and will result in the resumption of work on many contiguous properties that are now idle and numbered among the disappointments of the past because the work that was started during the early and uncertain days of the camp was not extended to a successful fruition.

The confidence which the backers of this enterprise have in its outcome was tersely summed up last Friday evening by J. Ross Clark, president of the Las Vegas & Tonopah railroad, and one of the prime movers in the proposed deep shaft, when he said at the banquet given at the Goldfield Hotel in his honor:

"Some of the gentlemen have said it does not seem possible that all of the ore bodies of Goldfield are in a circumscribed territory. This, to my mind, is undoubtedly true. Mr. Wingfield and his associates have developed the greatest gold mine in the country—possibly in the world. We

hope to do as well, and expect to, as we believe the ore is there."

While the preliminaries of organization and starting of actual work on the ground have been in progress for the past month, there have been many things doing which were not visible to the public eye, but which have an important bearing upon the enterprise. Mr. Metzgar, who was selected for general manager at an early stage of the proceedings, quietly went to Butte, Montana, to familiarize himself with the most modern hoists and shaft methods of the day.

While Mr. Metzgar was in Butte, John A. Fleming, one of the foremost designers and constructors of mining and milling plants in the country, and who designed and constructed the great mill of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company and the new mill of the Nevada Hills Company at Fairview, has been at work on designs for the big hoisting equipment for the deep shaft, which will be constructed according to the plans furnished by him. This will include an 80-foot steel gallow's frame, a 250 h.-p. electric hoist and other necessary adjuncts, such as a powerful air compressor plant, etc.

Following this work, Mr. Fleming will take up plans for buildings, the most important of which will be constructed of steel and concrete, and to be modern in every respect.

The beginning of this work is a happy day for Goldfield, and means much for its future.—Goldfield News.

#### GREAT GOLD PROPERTY.

p 14 —Oct 28, '11

Development work already accomplished has proved that one of the most promising gold districts in the Parker country lies approximately from 10 to 16 miles northeast of here, on the California side of the Colorado river. In this district are located the D. & W. mine, the Dunkirk, National Copper, the Savabai, the Turk property and many others that show excellent indications of becoming good producers.

The greatest showing has been opened on the D. & W., which resumed operations some ten days ago, after a shut-down during the summer months. The shaft at this property has attained a depth of 750 feet, and last fall an immense gold-bearing vein was struck which was a great surprise to the management, as previous to that time work was being concentrated on a vein carrying mostly copper values. In the progress of drifting on one of the lower levels a ledge varying in width

OCT 21 1911

**BANNING GOLD DIGGINGS.**

10-21-11 ———. p. 20  
Banning gold digging continues good. D. Kolb is back from a freighting trip to the 29 Palms mining district, located away out in the dreary stretch of desert wilderness northeast of Banning, where a number of men are digging gold ore out of the hills.

On this trip Mr. Kolb took out 600 gallons of John D. Rockefeller's famous oil, which is being devoured by a hungry gasoline engine at the mining camp. The mill is located six miles from the Desert Queen mine, the mine and mill being operated by C. W. Roach for his company known as the Oil & Metals Leasing Company.

Mr. Kolb states there are about 15 men employed at the camp. Apparently more men might be employed advantageously if better milling facilities were provided, as the ore appears good. The mill is a five stamp outfit. Mr. Kolb has samples of high-grade ore taken from the Desert Queen.—Banning Record.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

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NOV 11 1911

nov 11, 1911 p 13  
THE GOLD CHIEF.

The work of sinking the shaft on the Gold Chief mine near Barnwell, under bond to Nay & Seburn, has been temporarily suspended on account of the flow of water being almost as great as can be conveniently handled with the present light equipment.

A drift is being run north on the vein from the bottom of the shaft, and the ore remains of the same character. The values are very encouraging. A cross-cut will be run to determine the width of the vein at this level, which is considerably over 100 feet in depth.

Some work has also been done on a blind lead which was encountered in the old workings. It has proven to be twenty-six feet in width and panning shows it all to carry good values, while some of the ore carries sensational values. The value of the property is being increased daily.—Searchlight Bulletin.

nov 11, 1911 p 14  
MONO DIGGINGS ARE LOOKING  
GOOD. NOV 11

Things are looking up in the old Mono Diggings and it looks as if there would be a number of properties opened there during the winter and that next summer will see it again an active camp. C. A. Hilton was in Bridgeport this week and stated that the prospects for that section were never better.

He has been working there all summer and has been sampling something like ten claims with a dry washer. He has been getting good values and says the machine will do the work. He has found the precious metal in paying quantities and expects to make a good clean up on the property.

Hillis Parrett and Laurendeau also have some good properties at the Diggings, and there is another proposition on to dredge ground there.

Mono Diggings is the oldest discovery of gold in California, as several hundred dollars' worth of nuggets were taken out there in 1827. There have been booms there and a great quantity of gold was taken out in early days, but there has always been a scarcity of water. If a dry washer will save the values there is certain to be a large increase in the precious metal output of Mono county.—Bridgeport (Cal.) Chronicle Union.

DEC 16

DEC 2 1911

dec 2, 1911 p 9

# CALIFORNIA

## ANTELOPE VALLEY STRIKE.

Rich strike in the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Co.'s ground, formerly the Hamilton Mine,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rosamond Station, which promises to extend into the lower levels has enthused the owners to such an extent that they have ordered a 10-foot Lane Mill constructed at once and 1500 feet of 4-inch water pipe laid, and promised the construction of another Lane Mill on their 36-foot vein, that averages \$7.00 per ton. The way the directors are pushing the work of having in the near future 200 tons daily capacity mill has caused no little excitement in the Rosamond Mining district. This mine is only 100 miles North of Los Angeles. All supplies and machinery are being purchased in this city. All the stock is held by Los Angeles people. Unlimited water supply has been developed near this mine for milling purposes. This company has been operating a 5-stamp mill the past year, while having the mine properly developed for a larger and modern mill.

A. E. Wiley, President and their engineer who has had extensive experience in the Cripple Creek, Colorado, camp, claims that this Rosamond mining district to be in every respect similar to that of the Cripple Creek and his prediction is that when sufficient depths and development are attained this will put Los Angeles on the map as a great mining center. Although Mr. Wiley claims Gold mining as his specialty it was through his expert examination that the Inspiration mine (copper) of Globe, Arizona, was discovered. The reports are that on that mine 30,000,000 tons of ore is now developed, and a 6000-ton mill is being erected.

The big concentrating plant of the Needles smelter started up last week.

## dec 16, 1911 p 14 ROSAMOND MINING DISTRICT. The Cripple Creek of California. (Correspondence.)

How easy it is to think and express ourselves adversely about anything when we are ignorant of its true value. The first large diamond found in Africa was given to a baby in the cradle to play with, because it had one bright spot, through ignorance of its true value. And how do we feel when we secure the knowledge of the true value?

And the Rosamond Mining District has been judged adversely, owing to ignorance of its real and true value. Thus Los Angeles as a center of a vast mining territory of immense value, has never up to the present time been appreciated as such by those who could not or would not inform themselves of the facts.

As Mr. A. E. Wiley, president and engineer of the Antelope Valley Gold Mining Company, has said, Rosamond Mining District is a second Cripple Creek. Two other engineers who have been on the ground and examined the contact vein, pronounce the same opinion. The contact vein carries gold, silver and platinum, and it is a free milling and cyanide proposition. All owners of claims have their ore and the ore is producing from \$5 to \$10 per ton, from veins of good width. One property is showing two ounces of platinum and \$6.00 in gold per ton. Following the vein into San Bernardino County, you will find the Mojave Mining Company's property south of Cottonwood. Said company have within a few months placed an order in Detroit, Mich., for a 200-stamp mill complete. The writer having been acquainted with, and spent a deal of that time on the contact vein for the past seven years, knows that what Mr. Wiley stated in an article in the Los Angeles Mining Review December 2, 1911, is in all its statements correct. While some high grade values are found, also permanent ore in vast quantities is found sufficient for making high grade "low grade" propositions that will last for a lifetime. The contact vein is from 20 feet to 50 feet wide.

As soon as the lower levels are reached at all the points of operation on the mining claims, the output will be a great surprise at the "Mining Center."

Not only gold, silver and platinum are found in this Rosamond Mining District, but oil also will be found north of the Contact Vein and south of the Kramer Anticline. The Mojave Oil Company are now drilling for oil there, and they have already passed through gold ore carrying from \$8 to \$10 per ton.

This well is about nine miles north of the Gold Rocks Mines Company's property on the Contact Vein, and it is proof that gold is in the country all about.

As plenty of water can be developed at a small expense near at hand, and oil for fuel being near at hand also, everything is well arranged for cheap mining by nature.

Each owner of claims situated in the Rosamond Mining District is attending to his own "wood-pile," and not doing advertising, but seeking to quietly interest capital. And capital will not go astray, but reap big returns as soon as lower levels are reached.

Some properties will pay well from the start, as the Gold Rocks Mines Company's ground, there being no "dead work" and ore can be quarried.

Shafts will also be sunk to reach the lower levels.

The output from the Rosamond Mining District will be a surprise to the world.

12-23-11  
DEC 23 1911

#### VENTURA COUNTY-NEWHALL.

The Atlanta Oil Company, Sulphur Mountain district, is setting in the 12½-inch casing at a depth of 470 feet. The formation is specially hard to drill and progress is slow as the bit has to go through a stratum of volcanic glass in which it would be easy to drill a crooked hole.

Boulder Creek Land and Oil Company, section 13-4-19, is drilling at a depth of 950 feet in a highly saturated sand. The oil is said to be flowing from outside the casing at the rate of several barrels a day.

Cosmopolitan Oil Company, Little Sespe district, recently shut down for three days and has now resumed its long job of fishing for lost tools. It is probable that some time will be occupied with the fishing operations, after which the well will be cleaned out. The company states that it is sanguine of bringing in a well as it is believed when the recent blowout occurred the tools were on the top of the oil sand.

White Star Oil Company, operating on section 32 and 32-5-19, reports all its pumping wells in good shape with the usual output. No. 7 is being put down at a good rate.

Ramona Home Oil Company, operating in Holser Conyan, Piru district, is having some trouble with the water which is gushing from the well in considerable quantities by heads. The well is down 1,350 feet in blue shale.

D. L. Peters, on the Rose property, Little Sespe district has reached a depth of 1,800 feet in well No. 2.—Chronicle, Santa Paula, Cal.

and derricks and casing are being put up at several points and roads are being graded.

The Dover Oil Company is hauling timber for derricks near Hinkley, and Chas T. Merritt of Los Angeles, secretary of the Kramer Oil Company, says six cabins will be put upon his claims at once and drilling started later. There is talk of the North American Petroleum, which has already put up a host of derricks for assessment work, starting to drill very soon and will sink three wells this winter.

George B. Jereau, a San Franciscan, is going to drill very shortly upon a school section near Hinkley, near where the Dover Oil Company is building derricks.

A syndicate of Barstow people will build a derrick to drill in Black's canyon on land owned by C. E. Kendrick and C. E. Williams, near where one of the first wells in this region was sunk, but never completed on account of loss of tools.

It is reported that the Standard Oil Company on section 28, 19-15 have their test well No. 80 ready to be put on the beam in an effort to lower the water that they have been carrying and to test out the sand that was encountered a few days ago.

DEC 23

#### DRILLING LIVELY AROUND

DEC 23 BARSTOW. 12-23-11

p 18

Owners of Virgin Oil Land Active in Doing Assessment Work.

Eight miles northeast of Barstow and three miles west of the Chicago well, now just cased at 950 feet, the Calico Canyon Oil company, says the Herald, has let a contract to the Western Equipment company to sink a well 1,500 feet or to oil. The oil company is a Newark, N. J., concern. The officers are C. H. Bunn, president; Geo. P. Healy, vice president; J. J. Berry, secretary and treasurer, and S. A. Be-dell, field manager, at Barstow.

On account of the near approach of the first of the year the annual rush to do assessment work has started